

**T. R. ENROLLS
WHITMAN IN
ANANIAS CLUB**

Says District Attorney Did
Approve Letter He Now
Repudiates.

"IMPOSSIBLE LONGER
TO BELIEVE IN HIM"

Gives Account of Duell's
Effort to Get Indorse-
ment from Moose.

DOUBTS PROSECUTOR
IS A FOE TO BARNES

Is Sure, However, His Statement,
"I Am a Whitman Man from
First to Last," is True.

Colonel Roosevelt put District Attorney Whitman in the Ananias Club last night. Without using the short and ugly word with reference to Mr. Whitman, the Colonel made it plain that he thought the New York District Attorney ought to be in the company of other distinguished men who at one time or another differed with Mr. Roosevelt on matters of truth.

The Colonel gave out what he said was a "rough draft copy" of a letter which he said Charles H. Duell, Jr., a Progressive leader, had given him as one of the reasons for his resignation. The letter was addressed to the Whitman Non-Partisan League attacking William Barnes if Roosevelt indorsed him.

The Colonel gave a history of the efforts of Mr. Duell to induce him to indorse Mr. Whitman's candidacy for Governor, which were broken off shortly after July 4, when the "rough draft copy" was placed in Mr. Roosevelt's hands.

Mr. Roosevelt said he at one time was for indorsing Mr. Whitman in his fight against bossism, but was opposed by other Progressive leaders, who characterized Mr. Whitman as "utterly tricky and insincere."

Mr. Whitman has steadily maintained he knew nothing about the "rough draft copy" and that he had no hand in its preparation. He has declared Mr. Duell visited Colonel Roosevelt entirely on his own initiative, and Mr. Duell has asserted he did not go to the Colonel as Mr. Whitman's agent, but as a friend of both.

The District Attorney was on a train en route for this city from Genesee when the Colonel issued his statement last night.

Colonel Roosevelt's statement follows: "Shortly after my return from Brazil, the latter part of May, Mr. Duell asked to see me on behalf of Mr. Whitman. Mr. Duell accordingly went down to Washington on the train with me when I delivered my address before the American Geographical Society at Washington, returning on the train the following day. He was at that time busily engaged in getting up the Non-Partisan League in the interest of Mr. Whitman. He was announced in all the papers as so doing.

"Mr. Whitman now says he knew nothing of Mr. Duell's activities or of the existence of that league. If so, he was the only person in the State of New York who did not. Such a statement is sheer nonsense. He could not have avoided being familiar with what Mr. Duell was doing, and if Mr. Duell was not his agent it was his business to repudiate him then, or to repudiate him when he came to see me on my return from Europe, a month later, which fact was announced in all the papers.

"Mr. Duell's agent only when his agent had failed.

"On the way to Washington Mr. Duell showed me a letter signed by Mr. Whitman and written to Mr. Duell. This letter was in effect as follows:

"I am in line with our last talk, I agree with you that the time is ripe for an alliance between the Progressive Republicans and members of the National Progressive party, as well as of all other good citizens sharing their be-

THROWN FROM PONY, DIES

Richard H. Handley Hurt In-
ternally by Fall on Estate.

Hauppauge, Long Island, July 15.—Thrown Monday evening by a polo pony which he was endeavoring to subdue, Richard H. Handley, sixty-five, a retired business man, died yesterday at his home here from internal injuries.

Mr. Handley's estate is considered one of the finest places in this section of Long Island. He entertained freely and was an enthusiastic sportsman. He was especially fond of riding and was considered an expert horseman. He leaves a wife and three daughters.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at the home. The Rev. E. A. Abbey, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Smithtown, of which Mr. Handley was a member, will officiate.

LEAPS FENCE WITH 3

Mother Accused of Kidnap-
ing Children from Asylum.

Superintendent Hallenbeck, of the Albany Orphan Asylum, appealed to City Judge Beall, of Yonkers, to aid him in recovering three small children committed there, who, he charges, were kidnapped by Mrs. Mary Waters, of Woodworth av., Yonkers, yesterday.

He alleges that, after seeing Esther, Benjamin and Margaret Waters on the asylum grounds, Mrs. Waters vaulted over a fence with them and fled. She was followed to a house at 880 North Pearl st., Albany. She secreted the children, whose ages range from five to twelve years, in the house and barred the doors.

The authorities were in a quandary whether to break the door down, so they called on Judge Beall for advice, as he had committed the children, following a series of freight robberies in which they had a part. The police have the house under surveillance until it is decided what steps are to be taken to take the youngsters away from their mother.

MORE WHEAT AT CHICAGO

New Record for a Day's Re-
ceipts Is 1,153 Carloads.

Chicago, July 15.—Twenty railroads of the South and Middle West poured a continuous stream of grain into Chicago to-day, setting a new record for a single day's wheat receipts here. A total of 1,153 cars, representing 1,250,000 bushels, were received, and approximately \$1,000,000 will be paid to farmers for the day's shipment.

The enormous receipts exerted no influence on the market, however, a decided increase in price being recorded instead of the decline which might have been expected to follow.

The inference was that the railroad grain dealers was that the railroad, fearing a possible strike of engineers and firemen, were seeking to move as much as possible of the crop before the labor situation reached a crisis.

SNAKEBITE KILLS WOMAN

Picnic Party Costs Life—She
Is Second Victim.

Stony Point, N. Y., July 15.—Miss Mary L. Lere died to-day from poisoning, a result of being bitten by a copperhead snake while on a picnic in the woods back of Bear Mountain, in this village.

She was the second woman to be attacked in a week. Miss Albert Moyer, 255 Bedford av., Brooklyn, was bitten, but Mr. Lewis, of Haverstraw, saved her life.

Miss Lere was unable to get medical attention for several hours after her attack. She was taken to the hospital, but died before the poison had gone too far to be checked.

THAW WINS INCOME FIGHT

Court Awards to Him \$160,-
773 from Father's Estate.

Pittsburgh, July 15.—After six months of legal battle, Harry K. Thaw, in a decision handed down by Judge James W. Over, in the Orphans' Court to-day, is awarded the income from his father's estate, which has been denied to him by the trustees since he was adjudged insane for the slaying of Stanford White. By the decision Thaw gets \$160,773.

Judge Over says Thaw is legally entitled to his income, despite the fact that alienists declare he is suffering from an exaggerated sense of self, which would make it unwise to commit any large sums of money into his personal charge.

WAGE PACT WITH

WIFE NOT LEGAL

Court Refuses to Allow Weekly
Stipend for Woman in
Mortgage Contest.

An agreement entered into between husband and wife to the effect that the latter should receive a weekly wage for her household labor is illegal, according to a finding by Charles J. Roe, an advisory master, which was sustained yesterday by the Court of Chancery in Jersey City.

The case which called forth the ruling was a mortgage claim of \$5,552 urged by Mrs. Herman M. Wendt against the property of her husband, who died in 1912. A foreclosure proceeding was brought by Rudolph F. Rabe, president of the Second National Bank, of Hoboken, on a mortgage of \$8,000 on the property.

Wendt in his answer submitted a prior mortgage dated April 12, 1912, in favor of his wife, \$1,000 of which he said represented a loan made by her and the remainder compensation for her services at the rate of \$6 a week for sixteen years under an agreement entered into at the time of their marriage.

The lawyers for the bank attacked the wage agreement, and the court rejected the claim of \$4,552, but admitted that for \$1,000 borrowed by Wendt from his wife. A decree was issued for the sale of the property.

In ruling against the wage claim the advisory master said in his findings: "Whatever services the wife rendered in her home for her husband cannot be set aside as a separate account. They are rendered in discharge of a duty that she owes him. Such claims as this are contrary to public policy. They would operate disastrously upon domestic life, and would degrade the wife into the character of a menial servant."

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**MRS. CARMAN WILL
HEAR FATE TO-DAY**

Prosecutor Expects Indict-
ment for Murder in
Lesser Degree.

HER FINAL PLEA
MAY WIN FREEDOM

Possibility She Will Tell Story
to the Grand Jury—Tramp
Witness Aids State.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Freeport, N. Y., July 15. Mrs. Florence Carman in all probability will know by noon to-morrow whether she must stand trial on the charge of having shot Mrs. Louise Bagley or whether she is to leave Mineola jail a free woman.

To-night District Attorney Smith said he expected the grand jury to be ready to report its finding before that hour, and he is confident an indictment will be returned. He has said as much to his associates and intimate friends.

In Freeport and Mineola the belief is general that Mrs. Carman will be indicted. Her indictment was practically admitted by Dr. Carman, qualified, however, by the proviso that it would result if she is not allowed to testify before the grand jury.

But it is not considered possible that Mrs. Carman will be indicted for murder in the first degree. The general opinion is that the indictment will charge her either with murder in the second degree or first degree manslaughter.

From those who should know comes the statement that the jurors are divided in their own minds as to how serious a charge should be made against her, and there is good reason to believe that an indictment, if returned, will be in the nature of a compromise.

The Tribune's correspondent can say that the District Attorney, while convinced that Mrs. Carman fired the fatal bullet, does not believe there was any premeditation about the act. Mr. Smith has a great deal of sympathy for her, and would be well satisfied with an indictment charging murder in a lesser degree.

State Springs Surprise.

The prosecution sprang the second of a series of surprises yesterday when it put Frank J. Farrell before the grand jury, a witness whose real story hardly had been more than guessed at before.

Farrell's account of what he saw on the night Mrs. Bailey was killed corroborated in every detail where the testimony touched the story told yesterday by Celia Coleman. In the opinion of the District Attorney, it clinched beyond possible doubt the indictment.

Farrell made a good witness, and when he left the jury room Mr. Smith turned loose his third surprise for the defense. It came in his announcement concerning witnesses. He said that Elwood T. Barde, whose testimony at the inquest practically caused Mrs. Carman's arrest, would not be called. He further asserted he would not call Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, nor Elizabeth Carman, her daughter, nor Mr. and Mrs. Platt Conklin, her mother and father.

Mr. Smith struck a still harder blow at the defense—or, at least, it was considered as such—by stating that Mrs. Carman herself would not be permitted to testify before the grand jury.

The best that Mr. Smith could be persuaded to do by her counsel was to say he would not object strongly to Mrs. Carman going before the jury to-morrow and making a statement. He will not permit her to be sworn; he will not, if he can prevent it, permit a juror to question her. She may make or read any statement she pleases, but nothing more. That is his ultimatum.

Defence Gets Hard Blow.

Mr. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Carman and Dr. Carman, at once began to censure their efforts upon getting Mrs. Carman before the grand jury. She hastily prepared a petition in her cell asking the jurors to let her appear before them. This was rushed over to the grand jury room. It was read by the grand jury and at once became a centre of a heated debate. Some jurors thought the offer should be accepted; that she should be questioned by the District Attorney and themselves.

Mr. Smith argued that if this was permitted there would be a grave question as to whether she would not obtain immunity thereby. The argument was not finished when adjournment time arrived.

It is understood to-night that the jurors will vote upon this question early in the morning. According to indications now the chances are that Mrs. Carman will be allowed to make any statement she chooses. It will be a monologue, however, and no questions will be permitted. She will not be sworn.

Woman May Turn Balance.

Just how far the defence has been relying upon the effect of Mrs. Carman's appearance before the grand jury became apparent to-day when it was practically admitted that unless she did testify an indictment was assured.

The defence complained bitterly of ill treatment and unfair play on the part of the District Attorney. Mrs. Carman's lawyer said he had not received a square deal from Mr. Smith; that in fairness to Mrs. Carman, Barde should be put on the stand, and the witnesses whom he counted upon to prove Barde's story false. He argued that Mr. Smith was afraid to put Barde before the grand jury, because he knew

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**HUERTA QUILTS OFFICE AND FLEES
IN AUTO AS CARBAJAL GOES TO
NATIONAL PALACE AS PRESIDENT**

THREE GREAT FIGURES IN THE MEXICAN SITUATION.



VICTORIANO HUERTA — Ex-DICTATOR

FRANCISCO CARBAJAL — NEW PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA — CONSTITUTIONALIST FIRST CHIEF

**CRISIS TO-DAY IN
NEW HAVEN CASE**

Unless Directors Recede
McReynolds Plans to
Start Suit.

BOARD EXPECTED TO
BACK P-CENT DEFICI

Wall Street Hears There May Be
Friendly Receiver—Stock
Sells Below 50.

The affairs of the New Haven Railroad will reach a crisis this afternoon, when the board of directors meet to consider the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to decide as to receding from the position taken a week ago, when the board declared its preference to litigate the question of dissolution rather than submit to the terms laid down by the Massachusetts Legislature for the disposition of its Boston & Maine stock.

The best information available last night was that the directors would stand on the position they took a week ago. This belief was strengthened by the knowledge that no later than yesterday A. E. Clark, secretary of the company, was sending to stockholders and others copies of the resolution of a week ago and of a statement then issued to stockholders, which was printed exclusively in The Tribune.

Receipt of this circular in Wall Street caused excitement among brokers who had not read the report of the directors' meeting, and who assumed that the resolution of the directors and the appeal to the stockholders was new.

Conditions Involving Heavy Loss.

This resolution which the directors are expected to stand by reads as follows:

"Resolved, To reaffirm the conclusions set forth by the board of directors in its statement of June 25 regarding Massachusetts legislation then pending and now adopted.

"To express our regret to the Attorney General of the United States that the conditions on which the Massachusetts Legislature is willing to permit the company to carry out its agreement with the Department of Justice are so different from anything which was contemplated at the time of the original agreement that the board has not the right to accept them, and that they involve such loss that it ought not to recommend or expect their acceptance by the stockholders themselves."

From Washington last night came word from Attorney General McReynolds that the Department of Justice is waiting on to-day's meeting to decide as to the institution of the suit, the papers for which have been ready for weeks past. Should the directors rescind the vote of a week ago, or ask more time in which to act, in view of the report just made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission, action will be delayed.

If they do not, action will be taken, according to Washington advices, within a fortnight. Washington also intimated that criminal proceedings would also be brought.

The civil suit, it is understood on excellent authority, will not be brought in New York, though any criminal proceedings under the Sherman act would be brought there.

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HUERTA'S LAST TOAST

In Favorite Cafe He Drinks to
the New President.

Mexico City, July 15. Before his departure to-night, General Huerta, accompanied by a few friends, entered the French cafe which he has been in the habit of visiting several times daily for the last year or so, and took his usual place near the entrance.

An immense crowd followed, shouting "Viva!" Many shook Huerta by the hand, while others embraced him. Several kissed him on the cheek.

Tears filled Huerta's eyes. He raised his glass and said:

"This will be my last toast in my favorite resort, and I drink to the new President of Mexico."

CASTLE IN AUTO CRASH

Dancer's Car Smashed—He
Escapes Injured.

Vernon Castle, the dancer, was prevented from keeping an engagement to give a dancing exhibition at Luna Park last night, when his automobile was damaged in a collision with another car near East Rockaway. It was understood that the Castle car had stopped in the road and that a machine turning a corner smashed into it.

According to Mrs. Castle, who had been informed indirectly of the accident, Mr. Castle was not injured.

FILMS GET THIEF TRAPS

Pictures Taken of K. M. Turner's 'Burglar Proof' Farm.

Nyack, N. Y., July 15. K. M. Turner, inventor of the "burglar proof" farm, today to teach members of the Cornwell Poultry Association, of Cornwall, who have been pestered by chicken thieves, how to catch them.

The farm is fitted up with dictaphones and bell alarms, so when a thief intrudes in any of the hen houses he gets a bell ringing in Superintendent G. H. Smith's residence. He listens on the place entered and ascertains from their conversation the number of thieves in the party. Then he calls out six minutes with shotguns and traps the invaders. Turner and his hired men went through all the movements of a raid for the films.

MAY RESTORE GIBBONS

House Committee to Take Up
Case of "Plucked" Officer.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 15. The recent action of the naval "plucking board" in covering the retirement of Captain John Henry Gibbons will be reviewed to-morrow by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which will hold a hearing on a bill to reinstate Captain Gibbons. A favorable report is expected.

Those interested in the case of the "plucked" naval officer say that he is only fifty-five years old and in excellent physical condition. Rear Admiral Knight, a member of the "plucking board," will be asked to explain why Captain Gibbons was retired against his will and while he was apparently fully capable of continued active service.

**CARBAJAL TO AID
REBELS TO ENTER**

Proposes to Send Trains to
Carry Their Troops to
the Capital.

TO PROTECT CITY
AGAINST BANDITS

Prediction Heard of Counter
Revolution in Northern Mexico
Within Sixty Days.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., July 15. Constitutionalist troops will be in Mexico City within ten days. According to advices from the city, the Constitutionalist forces of General Carranza are now en route to Mexico City to police the city and prevent an incursion of Zapatistas, or brigands. Looting and outlaws of every description are considered to menace the capital with the disorganization of the Huerta army, and committees of native and foreign residents have petitioned the government to properly provide protection for the city.

During the interim between the arrival of General Carranza and the formal occupation of the city by Carranza Carbajal will resign and withdraw from the city, to sail for Europe. The entry of Carranza will then signify the accession of the revolutionists to the government.

Advices received from General Carranza's headquarters at Monterey to-night state that Carranza will leave in a few days for Tampico with between 1,000 and 1,500 men of the command of General Pablo Gonzales. From Tampico he will proceed to the national capital as soon as practicable.

Cannot Arrest Huerta.

It is assumed to be impossible to arrest General Huerta, as the Constitutionalist forces had planned in the event the revolution was a success, for he is expected to seek safety in Europe at the earliest opportunity. This view was held in spite of letters from secret agents in Mexico City stating that General Huerta some days ago sent orders to all generals in the capital and in the field to be ready for aggressive action under any orders they might receive ten days from date.

Huerta agents here, pointing to the movement in Chihuahua and Northwestern Sonora, state that an army will be operating in the north of Mexico against the Constitutionalist within sixty days. Other Federal sympathizers say arrangements have been made for placing 10,000 men in the field. They will likely be under the leadership of General Roque Gomez, now in Northwestern Chihuahua, and General Ynez Salazar, providing some way can be found to obtain arms and munitions from the federal prison camp at Fort Wingate, N. M. They also hope General Pascual Orozco will be able to join the movement.

General Villa is hardly as optimistic as the Carranza agents, and believes that Huerta is resigning to take the field in person.

Villa Skeptical of Huerta.

"It makes no difference to us who is put into the Presidency of Mexico at this time," said General Villa.

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New Provisional Head Sworn In With-
out Disorder and Cheered as He
Rides Through Streets.

EX-DICTATOR'S HAVEN UNKNOWN

Vivas for Him When Resignation Is Read to Deputies—
Entire Cabinet Resigns—Blanquet and Ex-Ministers
in Fleeing Party Guarded by Troops.

Mexico City, July 15.—Francisco Carbajal is Provisional President of Mexico.

General Huerta, General Blanquet and the ex-ministers of Public Instruction and Communications, with other officials and friends of the Huerta administration, left the city late to-night, boarding a train on the Mexican Railway a few miles beyond the city. It was thought they are bound for Puerto Mexico.

The party has the option of several destinations, and the exact point for which they are bound is being kept secret.

The resignation of Victoriano Huerta, expectedly awaited since last week, was read to the Chamber of Deputies at 5 p. m. and referred to a committee, adjournment being taken to await its report.

The Chamber resumed its session at 5:30 o'clock, when Secretary Guasque read the committee's report recommending that Huerta's resignation be accepted and that Francisco Carbajal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, be summoned to take the oath of office as Huerta's successor to the Provisional Presidency. The bill was put to vote as a whole and carried by 121 ayes against 17 noes.

The first official announcement of the coming resignation declared "that, actuated by highest motives of patriotism and complying with supreme duty to his country, President Huerta will send his resignation to Congress at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The transfer of executive power was effected without disorder and comparatively little excitement. Huerta did not appear in person, but presented his resignation through the Department of Foreign Relations.

Nevertheless, his name was acclaimed when his reasons for giving up the office to which he had clung so tenaciously were read. From the galleries, filled with spectators, and from the Deputies themselves on the floor of the Chamber came shouts of "Viva Huerta!" when his few adherents argued against acceptance of his resignation and defended his administration.

Carbajal, clad in evening dress and calm and self-possessed in demeanor, was sworn into the office of Provisional President at 7:20. He, too, was greeted with vivas, although the attitude of the populace was marked by sobriety and the presence of the soldiers guarding the streets, the Chamber of Deputies and the National Palace seemed unnecessary.

Immediately after being sworn in President Carbajal was escorted to the National Palace by troops, crowds in the streets cheering him.

Huerta's Farewell Speech.

The text of General Huerta's resignation follows:

"Deputies and Senators: Public necessity, admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate and the Supreme Court, called me to the supreme magistracy of the republic. Later, when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the constitutional precept, I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

"Seventeen months have passed, and in that brief time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise.

"You all know the immense difficulties which my government has encountered, owing to a scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a power of this continent has afforded to the rebels—so much so that when the revolution had been broken up, seeing that its chief leaders were and continued to be divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was the outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

"Success was had, as you know, in adjusting honorably through our delegates at Niagara Falls the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued, with the support of whom we all know.

"Yet, after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there are still some who say that I, come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the republic. As I need to rebut this allegation with facts, I tender my formal resignation of the Presidency of the republic.

Labored in Good Faith.

"The national Congress must know that the republic, through its government, has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended.

"To be more explicit, I will say that the action of the government of the republic during its short life has dealt deathblows to an unjust power. Later on stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that power, which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent.

In conclusion, I will say that I

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